

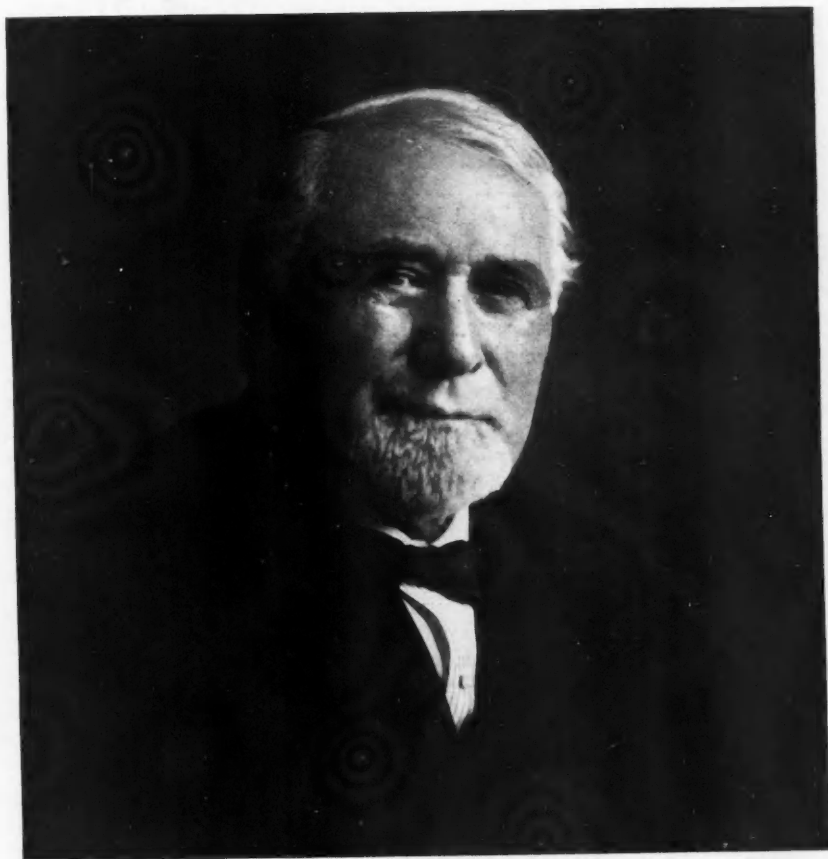
SEPTEMBER - 1921

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THE • AMERICAN •
**SCANDINAVIAN
REVIEW**



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The American-Scandinavian Review

VOLUME IX

SEPTEMBER, 1921

NUMBER 9

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Established by NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

IRVING NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK

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Resources

Cash in Vault and with Federal Reserve Bank	\$22,208,405.09	
Exchanges for Clearing House and due from other Banks	60,258,148.44	
Commercial Paper and Loans eligible for Re-discount with Federal Reserve Bank	84,452,100.38	\$166,918,653.91

Other Loans and Discounts

Call and Demand Loans	13,562,126.46	
Due within 30 days	14,956,991.53	
Due 30 to 90 days	19,813,713.17	
Due 90 to 180 days	21,604,496.42	
Due after 180 days	1,930,178.98	71,867,506.56
United States Obligations		5,009,513.87
Other Investments		9,007,949.19
Bank Buildings.		516,475.05
Customers' Liability for Acceptances by this Bank and its Correspondents [anticipated \$3,112,113.25]		16,998,481.90
TOTAL RESOURCES		\$270,318,580.48

Liabilities

Capital Stock	\$12,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	11,202,196.83
Dividend Payable July 1, 1921	375,000.00
Discount Collected but not Earned	1,262,211.50
Reserved for Taxes and Expenses	743,548.35
Circulating Notes	2,428,200.00
Acceptances by this Bank and by Correspondents for its Account [after deducting \$1,980,681.12 held by this Bank]	20,110,595.15
Deposits	221,696,828.65
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$270,318,580.48

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FINANCIAL NOTES

A NEW TREATISE

The Development of Scandinavian American Trade Relations, a volume of 125 pages by F. C. Schwedtmann, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, treats of the Scandinavian countries, with Finland and Iceland. Recent developments are illustrated by photographs and statistics. Thus a chart of the merchant tonnage of the world shows how Norway through losses in the submarine warfare was reduced from the fourth to the seventh place, whereas Denmark has gained and now outstrips Russia. Sweden is characterized as a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country, while Denmark and Finland are mainly agricultural, and Norway is before all a shipping country. The economic differences between the lands are carefully drawn. For instance, American coal can be more readily unloaded in Danish and Swedish than in Norwegian harbors, while Finland is less in need of coal, since her industries are run by hydro-electric power and wood is used for fuel. The author describes the abnormality of commerce during and after the war and illustrates his point by telling how Danish merchants, in 1919, anticipating Russian and German business, bought twelve times their normal requirements from the United States. The book will be of value to all those preparing for future trade on the fundamental principles of natural laws. This book is number five in the Foreign Commerce series of the National City Bank.

ICELAND WANTS LOAN FOR 10,000,000 KRONER

After appealing to Danish banks for a loan of 10,000,000 kroner, Jon Magnusson, Minister of Iceland at Copenhagen, has been obliged to forego further negotiations until later in the year, on account of the present money shortage in Denmark. Mr. Magnusson also inquired of the Danish Government whether it could not assist in bringing about successful negotiations for the loan.

NORWEGIAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS LESS

Norway's total customs receipts for the year ending February 28, last, were 94,791,536 kroner as compared with 127,854,102 for the similar period of 1919-1920. For 1918-1919 the receipts totaled 35,972,652 kroner.

SWEDEN AND WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

Swedish financiers are interested in the operations of the War Finance Corporation of the United States, believing that it will be of special benefit to importers who are at present unable to finance themselves on any considerable scale. The corporation finances shipments of domestic products to foreign purchasers by extending advances to such exporters. Advances to exporters must be at the rate of interest of not less than 1% a year in excess of the rate of discount for 90-day commercial paper prevailing at the time of such advance at the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the borrower is located.

NORWEGIAN CLAIMS ON RUSSIA

Norwegian investments in Russia aggregate more than 200,000,000 kroner. It is estimated that about half of this amount can be recovered. The

claims listed up to the present time have been entered by about 200 individuals, 30 banks, and 50 companies or firms. The Soviet Government seized Norwegian products that had been exported to Russia to the amount of 12,000,000 kroner.

SWEDEN'S NOTE CIRCULATION DECLINES

Relative to the financial outlook in Sweden, Brown Brothers & Co. are in receipt of a communication from the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget of Stockholm to the effect that the present note circulation amounts to about 630,000,000 kronor as compared with upward of 800,000,000 a year or two ago. With regard to the money market, it is stated that, in spite of the fact that all values on the Stock Exchange have been falling continually for months back, and in spite of the general industrial depression, no serious failures have occurred.

DENMARK HAS 1,545 MILLIONAIRES

According to the latest Danish statistics the country has 1,545 millionaires, two of whom possess fortunes in excess of 20,000,000 kroner, 37 between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 kroner, and 558 between 1,000,000 and 5,000,000 kroner. Of these millionaires, 938 live in Copenhagen.

NORWAY WATCHFUL OF FORDNEY TARIFF BILL

Norwegian exporters are keeping a sharp lookout on the proceedings of Congress with regard to the Fordney Tariff bill. It is believed that any increase in existing tariffs will influence Norwegian exports detrimentally and be reflected in the general economic situation. Norway looks to America as a big market for its fish products. With regard to sardines the effect will be less serious than in the case of herring. The former product is on the new schedule with an increase of only 1 per cent, while on herring, now free of duty, there will be a tariff of \$5.25 per barrel in case the Fordney bill becomes law.

SLESVIG BANK FINANCING FOR 1920

The reunion of North Slesvig with Denmark necessitated important financial transactions which are set forth in the report of Folkebanken for Als and Sundeved. According to the bank's report the transition from marks to kroner took place without any serious troubles. The Danish Government placed 3,000,000 kroner to the bank's credit as a temporary loan, and Privatbanken also gave valuable aid. At the close of the year the deposits amounted to 5,100,000 kroner. The net earnings for the year were 35,135 kroner, stockholders receiving 12,000 kroner, equal to a dividend of 20 per cent.

PROFITS OF SWEDISH COMPANIES AND PRIVATE BANKS DECLINING

Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget has issued a circular containing an analysis of the profits received in 1920 by companies and private banks with a capital of more than 100,000 kroner. The net average profit is 8.1 per cent of the share capital compared with an average of 14.5 per cent for 1919. It is pointed out that the depression is all the more significant because in reality it covers only the latter half of 1920, the first half of the year being characterized by favorable conditions. The report is based on an analysis of 864 concerns.



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CONTRIBUTORS TO THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER

HAMILTON HOLT, president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, is editor and owner of *The Independent*. He has been for many years one of the most fearless and outspoken advocates of international peace, though when our nation was at war he was equally fearless in his support of the government. He is a member of many international organizations and a director of the World Peace Union and the League to Enforce Peace. Before the League of Nations had come within the range of practical statesmanship, he had formulated a plan for a world organization on the basis of justice. Two months ago he attracted nation wide attention by publishing an open letter to Mr. Harding demanding when the president would redeem his election promises and let the world know what kind of an association he intended to substitute for the existing League of Nations with a view to preventing war and substituting international fraternity.

NELS HOKANSON is a young Chicago banker closely affiliated with Swedish-American activities. He is president of the Swedish Societies' Old People's Home Association, vice-president of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce and of the John Ericsson Republican League, and secretary of the Chicago Chapter of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. Through his association with the Republican National Committee in the last presidential campaign he was enabled to meet representative Scandinavians in all parts of the country.

ERIK SCHOU is professor in machine construction at the Polytechnic Institute in Copenhagen and has been rewarded with the gold medal of the University for his research work. He is chairman of the commission appointed by the government to investigate the possibilities for the utilization of wind power in Denmark.

ERIK BLOMBERG is a young Stockholm poet, the author of two volumes of lyrics.

KNUTE NELSON, whose picture is fittingly placed at the head of our gallery to-day, is the senior among congressmen of Scandinavian ancestry. He was born at Voss, Norway, in 1843, came with his parents to this country in 1849, and was educated in Albion College, Wisconsin. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, rose to the position of non-commissioned officer, and was wounded and captured at Fort Hudson. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and began his political career as a member of the Wisconsin Legislature. In 1871 he moved to Minnesota. He was a member of the House in the 48th, 49th, and 50th Congress, was elected governor of Minnesota in 1892, and reelected in 1894. He is now in his sixth term as United States Senator and in the election of 1918, had the unique distinction of being supported by a president belonging to the opposing party. His home is in Alexandria.



HENRY GODDARD LEACH

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME IX

SEPTEMBER, 1921

NUMBER 9

Henry Goddard Leach

By HAMILTON HOLT

In the August issue of the REVIEW announcement was made of the retirement of Dr. Henry Goddard Leach from the editorship of the magazine. His resignation as secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, already accepted by the Trustees, becomes effective on September 1, at the end of his ninth year of service. It is fitting, therefore, that in the first issue of the REVIEW under the management of its new editor, Miss Hanna Astrup Larsen, some public recognition be made of Dr. Leach's unique services to the Foundation and the REVIEW.

As one of the Trustees of the Foundation who has served on the Board from the very beginning and, more recently, as President of the Board, I speak with knowledge when I say that pretty much everything that the Foundation has been able to accomplish in the past decade has been owing to Dr. Leach's initiative, devotion, energy, enthusiasm, and executive genius. His loss would be irreparable if it meant a complete severance of his relations with the Foundation. Fortunately however, he has accepted an election to membership on the Board of Trustees and, therefore, both the REVIEW and all other activities of the Foundation will continue to enjoy the benefit of his counsel and co-operation in the months and years to come. Moreover, the Foundation has been so fortunate as to find in Dr. Leach's colleague, Mr. James Creese, the one man in the country who seems most fitted to take his place as Secretary.

Dr. Leach was born in Philadelphia in 1880. Like a majority of the Trustees of the Foundation he is not of Scandinavian descent. His ancestry is English, through old New England Puritan stock. His interest in Scandinavian culture, therefore, comes through intellectual, not racial, channels.

Dr. Leach was graduated from Princeton University in 1903 with

high honors in English and mathematics. In the summer of the same year he made his first visit to the Scandinavian countries and there began the study of the languages and literature of the North. After two years as master at Groton School he entered the graduate school of Harvard University and, in 1908, took his doctor's degree for research work in English philology. From 1908 to 1910 he sojourned in Scandinavia as a traveling fellow of Harvard University, his purpose being to investigate the literary relations between England and Scandinavia in the Middle Ages. For a time he was secretary to the American minister in Copenhagen, the Honorable Maurice Francis Egan, now a Trustee of the Foundation. While in the Scandinavian countries Dr. Leach formed numerous friendly connections which have been of the greatest value in his subsequent work. From 1910 to 1912 he was instructor at Harvard University in English and Scandinavian.

When, in 1912, the American-Scandinavian Foundation required a new secretary, it was natural that the choice should fall on Dr. Leach who was especially fitted for the position through his connections in Scandinavia and in American university circles. He entered upon his duties September 1, 1912. In addition to being secretary, he was editor of the various publications of the Foundation. The AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW began publication in 1913 with six numbers of 48 pages each. In 1914 the SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS were started and in the same year the SCANDINAVIAN MONOGRAPHS.

In 1913, Dr. Leach visited Denmark, Norway, and Sweden in the interests of the Foundation. He there assisted in organizing the Foundation's Advisory Committees. He again visited the Scandinavian countries in 1919 and 1920. On these later visits he assisted the sister institutions of the Foundation in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway in inaugurating the great interchange of Fellows which is now well under way and which brings twenty Scandinavian students to America and twenty American students to Scandinavia each year for a five-year period.

In addition to giving unstintingly of his time and strength, Dr. Leach has given liberally of his personal means to further the work of the Foundation. Not only have he and Mrs. Leach donated three annual fellowships, two in the Swedish-American interchange, and the Leach-Princeton Fellowship operating between Princeton University and the Universities of Norway and Denmark alternately, but he has given in countless other ways where the left hand did not know what the right did. In meeting the growing needs of the Foundation he has spent annually far more than the modest salary which the Trustees were able to pay him.

Dr. Leach has written and lectured extensively on Scandinavian subjects, particularly on art and literature. His book *Scandinavia of*

the Scandinavians is an encyclopedia in literary form. He has also contributed numerous articles on Scandinavian themes to American magazines. He has been frequently "mentioned" as one who would make an ideal minister from the United States to one of the Northern countries. Twice he has received foreign decorations—the order of Knight of the North Star by Sweden and the order of Knight of the Dannebrog by Denmark. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, and many social clubs and civic associations.

Dr. Leach is a man of both achievement and promise. As he is now in the prime of life, it is evident that his friends have every reason to expect for him a life of real distinction in whatever new field of endeavor he decides to enter. But whatever public services he may be able to render in future years or whatever honors he may receive, I am certain he will always keep first place in his heart for the American-Scandinavian Foundation and its work in promoting better and closer relations between the American and the Scandinavian peoples.

Anna Bugge-Wicksell



Fru ANNA BUGGE WICKSELL

Fru Anna Bugge-Wicksell of Sweden was appointed last March to the permanent Commission of Mandatories of the League of Nations which has to receive the reports of the states acting as mandatories for backward nations. Fru Bugge-Wicksell is the only woman appointed to a permanent commission. She is a Norwegian by birth having been born in Egersund, in 1862. While studying law at the University of Lund, she met Professor Knut Wicksell, and they were married. For the time being she gave up her work, but her interest revived when her son began the study of law, and in 1911 mother and son took the final examinations together. Fru Bugge-Wicksell is regarded by those who know her as one of the keenest intellects among the women of Scandinavia. She has been a champion of woman suffrage and active in the movements for the advancement of women. As a member of various international congresses she has attracted attention outside of Sweden.

The Scandinavian Element in Congress

By NELS HOKANSON

During the past ten years there has been a steady increase in the number of Scandinavians represented in American politics, as well as a considerable extension of the territory over which they exert their political influence. The Republican party, in the last campaign, asked for and received support from Americans of Scandinavian descent in such widely separated places as Texas, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Vermont, not to mention the well-known centers of Scandinavian population. A few years ago we looked largely to Minnesota for speakers at our John Ericsson League banquets, "Syttende Mai" and midsummer festivals, but now we find qualified men in state, county, and city offices from California to New York, and we need them too, for there are now seven or eight John Ericsson Leagues, where formerly there was but one.

In dealing with the Scandinavian in Congress, one might with propriety begin with John Morton, of Pennsylvania, who rushed from his seat in the assembly of that state to the meeting of the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, that his vote might end the deadlock and decide for independence. We might give mention also to John Hanson, of Maryland, another member, who later became the eighth president of the Continental Congress. But this article deals rather with modern times, and aims to give some idea of the advance which has been made within the present generation, or since the twentieth century tide of Scandinavian immigration began.

The Scandinavians of this later period are quite new in Congress, as is evidenced by the fact that the first representative is still a member and taking an active part. Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, enjoys a triple distinction in this connection. He was the first Scandinavian governor of an American state, the first representative, and the first senator. Very likely, also, he was the first Scandinavian member of a state Legislature. He was elected to the 48th Congress in 1884, and with the exception of his terms as Governor of Minnesota, has served continuously in Congress to the present time. Next to Lodge, he is the oldest member of the Senate. During his first term he represented a territory made up of twenty-nine counties in Minnesota; yet he only received a total of 16,956 votes against 18,486 polled by his opponents.

The Congressional Directory of the first thirty-nine Congresses gives simply members' names without biographical data, so it is not possible to go into details. Beginning with the 40th Congress in 1867, we find an occasional Scandinavian name, like Anderson, Johnson, or

Mattson, representing Iowa, Indiana, or some other western state. But they did not belong to the present generation. It is interesting to note with what unanimity the sketches state, "His ancestors came originally from Pennsylvania." One cannot depend on name alone, however. There are in the present Congress three Johnsons and one Anderson with every evidence of old country connections, yet none of them is of Scandinavian descent.

The members as a rule do not go into particulars concerning their ancestry, most of them being satisfied to give simply the date and place of birth. There are, of course, some notable exceptions. For instance, no one would question the ancestry of Mr. Fred Lundin, who wrote in the directory of the 61st Congress, "Born in parish of West Tollstad, Province of Östergötland, Sweden" or of M. Alfred Michaelson, of the present House, who states, "he was born in Christiansand, Norway." Edwin Johnson of the 64th Congress, said "I was always proud of my ancestors and my family," while several have stated "His parents were Scandinavians."

In 1888, N. P. Haugen, representing the 8th Wisconsin District, joined Knute Nelson for the sessions of the 50th Congress, while John Lind, of Minnesota, came on for the second term of the same House and was three times reelected. From that time to the present each Congressional Directory contains the names of several Scandinavian representatives, some of whom, like Nelson, have served for many years. Halvorson, of Minnesota, and Martin Johnson, of North Dakota, came to the 52nd Congress. Otjen, of Wisconsin, was elected to the 54th, while Gilbert Haugen, who represents the 4th Iowa District, began his term with the 56th. Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, said to be the best informed man in Washington, was elected to the 58th Congress, in 1903. Andrew Volstead, the well-known author of the Volstead Act, and Steenerson, of Minnesota, have served since the 58th. Gronna, of North Dakota, was elected a Representative-at-large, to the 59th Congress, and later became Senator. John Nelson of Wisconsin, also came to the 59th. Lindbergh, of Minnesota, Lenroot, of Wisconsin, and Lundin, of Illinois, were in the 61st Congress. In the 62nd we find for the first time H. T. Helgesen, Representative-at-large from Iowa, and Sidney Anderson, of Minnesota. Francis O. Linquist, of Michigan, and John B. Peterson, of Indiana, were elected to the 63d Congress, while Edwin Johnson, of South Dakota, first appeared in the 64th. Harold Knutson, who is the present Republican whip, was first elected to the 65th Congress, together with Ernest Lundeen, also of Minnesota, William Larsen, of Georgia, Adolphus Nelson, of Wisconsin, and Nils Juul, of Illinois. The other Representatives began their service in the present Congress or in the one just preceding it.

There are in the Senate of the United States at the present time, six members of Scandinavian descent, led by the venerable Nelson from Minnesota, who was born in Voss, near Bergen, Norway. Senator Bursum, of New Mexico, was born in Iowa of Norwegian parents, while Senator Smoot's mother was born near Christiania, Norway; Senator Norbeck's mother was Norwegian, while his father was a Swedish Minister from Jämtland, who preached for six years in Norway before coming to the United States; Senator Lenroot was born in Wisconsin, of Swedish parents, while Senator Claude Swanson, born at Swansonville, Virginia, traces his ancestors back to the Swedes on the Delaware. He states that there were originally two brothers, Frank and John Swanson, who arrived about 1700 with the Swedish immigrants, and later sold out to William Penn. One moved to New Jersey and later to Virginia to found the Senator's branch of the family, while the other migrated to Georgia. There are to-day many Swansons in Alabama and Georgia who trace their ancestry from this source back to the Delaware Swedes.

Fifteen members of the House are of Scandinavian extraction, nine being Norwegians, three Swedes, two Danes, and one Finn. Minnesota is represented by five, Illinois, South Dakota and Wisconsin each by two, while Iowa, Georgia, and New York have each one. Lawyers are most numerous, fourteen members having chosen the law as a life work. It is interesting to note that the Norwegians predominate in both the House and the Senate. "This is due" say the members, "to the fact that the Norwegian Government so closely resembles our own, and to the character of the Norwegians who as a rule are much more aggressive in politics than their Scandinavian cousins."

The Representatives are without exception deeply interested in their Northern ancestry, though they do not all take an active interest in Scandinavian affairs, and some do not even depend on a Scandinavian clientele. Several of them have attended Scandinavian schools and many of them speak, read, and write the language of their parents. Five first saw the light of day across the sea. Some have visited the North, and more hope to do so at the first opportunity. Senator Norbeck said he would like to go as a private citizen, and could think of no better method than that employed by Senator Nelson, who, to avoid publicity, registered as a "jordbruker." Mr. Nelson enjoyed his visit immensely. He was particularly pleased to find in the National Gallery at Stockholm an excellent portrait of George Washington, painted in 1778, by the Swedish artist, Wertmüller.

Senator Smoot said it was one of the big disappointments of his life that he had not been able to visit Norway, and like his brother learn the language. In 1918, Congressman Larsen, of Georgia, made a visit to the old place at Astrup, near Holbaek in Denmark. He found

much pleasure in talking with relatives there who were able to tell him about his Danish connections, including the uncle who fell at Frederikstad, October 4, 1850, in the war with the Germans. Congressman Larsen's interest is indicated further by the fact that he has taken the trouble to look up the other Danes residing in Georgia, numbering in all 160. If space permitted we could give other interesting examples of this interest in Scandinavian ancestry, which we hope will culminate in the Society of Scandinavian Descendants to build a Scandinavian Plymouth Rock on the site of the Swedes' first landing-place, and stand with the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers for the best in American life.

The Scandinavians in Congress have been uniformly good representatives, with little time or desire for social distinction, but with a very high sense of duty to their constituents and to their country. The majority are Republicans inclined to the Progressive branch of that party. Most of them are fine examples of self-made Americans. They have been responsible for important legislation especially affecting agriculture, but, as yet, none has attained to a place which will make him stand out in history. "We are not particularly brilliant, not shining lights, but simply hard workers and steady pluggers who serve to the best of our ability," is the way one of the older members puts it.

But the time of their service has not been long, and it is not beyond the range of possibility that some humble school teacher, lawyer, wool-grower or well-digger of Scandinavian descent, may some day occupy the central place in American life.

" . . . Some divinely gifted man
Whose life in low estate began
And on a simple village green;
Who breaks his birth's invidious bar
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance
And grapples with his evil star;

* * * * *

And moving up from high to higher,
Becomes on Fortune's crowning slope,
The pillar of a people's hope,
The centre of a world's desire."



SYDNEY ANDERSON

Photo by Harris & Ewing

Congressman Sydney Anderson, of Minnesota, was born in 1882 in Goodhue county, one of the most Norwegian counties not only in Minnesota, but in the Middle West. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and a lawyer by profession. He saw military service in the war with Spain. Though one of the youngest of the Scandinavian members, he is now in his sixth term in the House of Representatives. He is a Progressive Republican. His home is in Lanesboro, southern Minnesota

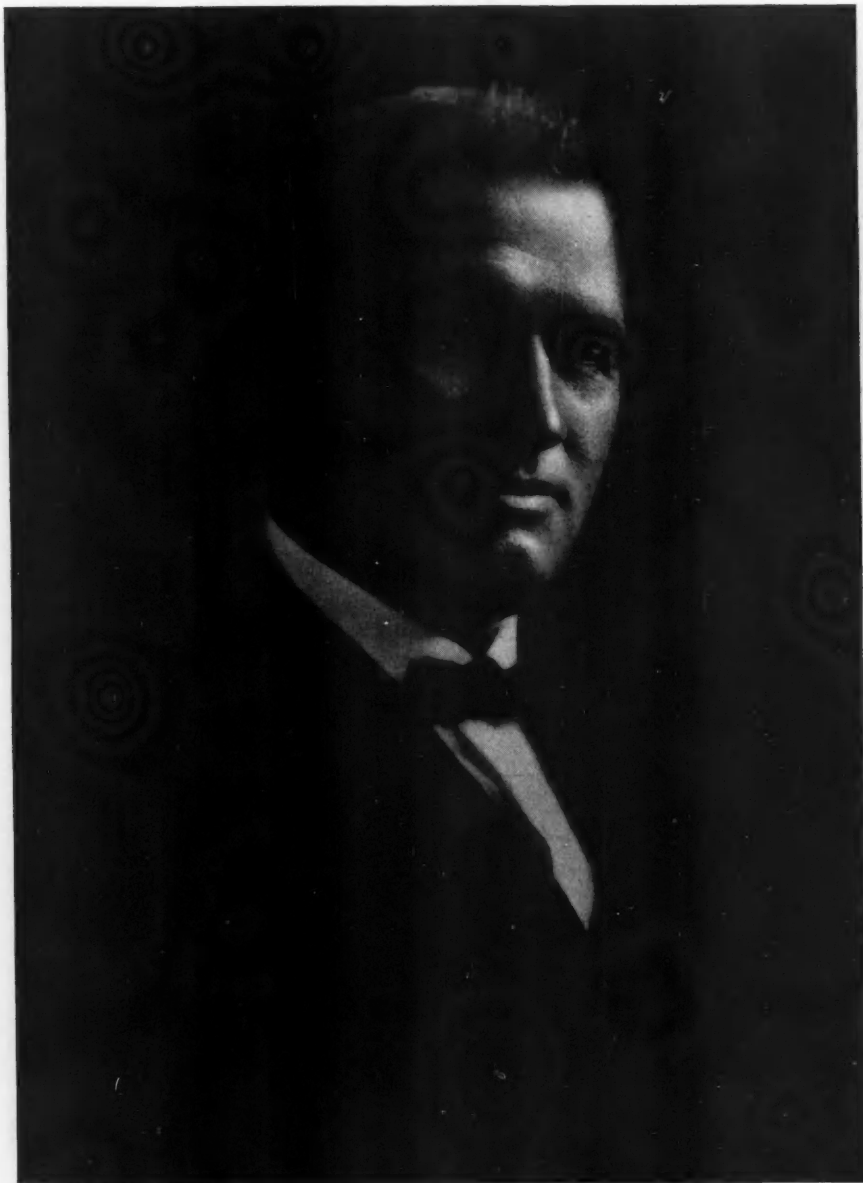
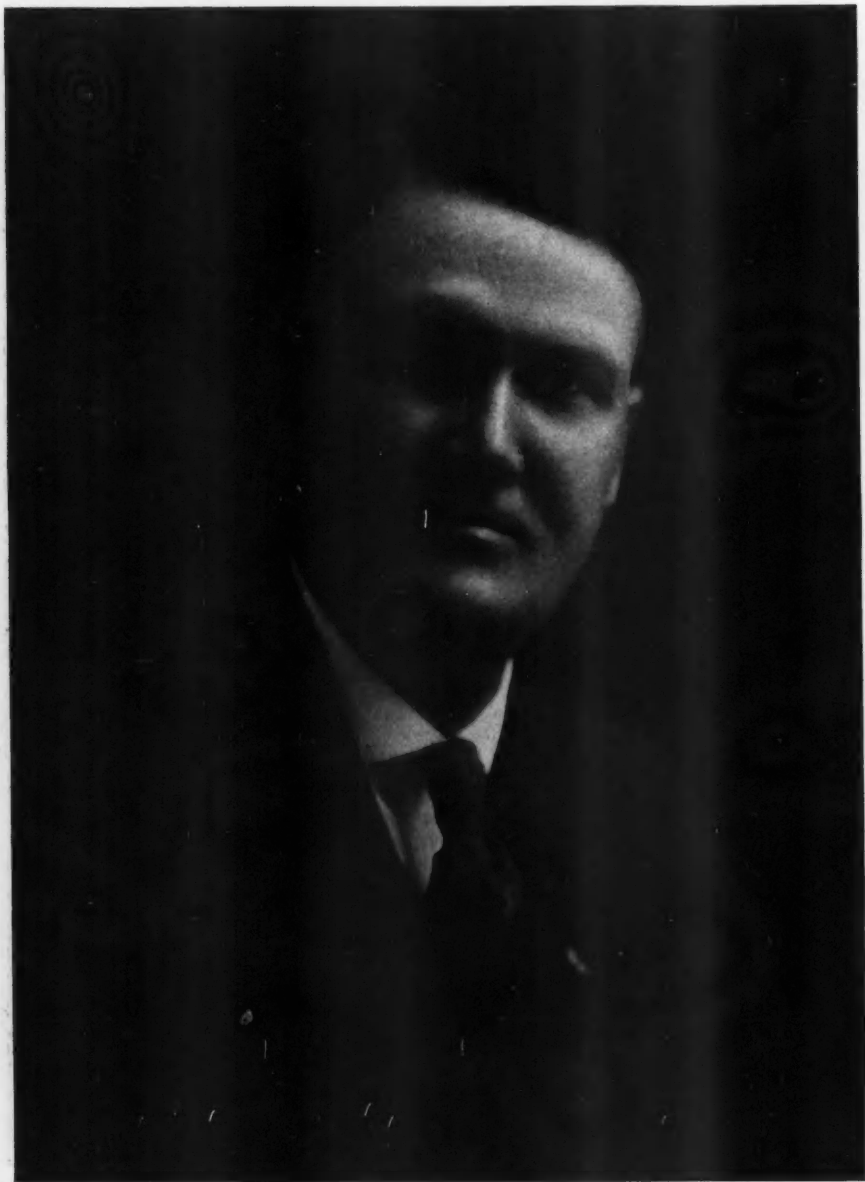


Photo by Harris & Ewing

HOLM O. BURSUM

Senator Bursum, of New Mexico, was born at Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1867. In his occupation Senator Bursum is an exception among his colleagues in Washington, for he is a stock-raiser. Since 1881 he has lived in New Mexico. He was a member of the territorial senate in 1899 to 1900, a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1904, 1908, and 1912, and a member of the Republican National Committee since 1919. In 1921 he was appointed by Governor Mechem United States Senator to succeed Senator Fall. His home is in Socorro, New Mexico



OLGER B. BURTNES

Congressman Burtness, of North Dakota, was born on a farm near Grand Forks, in 1884. He was educated in the public schools and in the University of North Dakota and is a lawyer by profession. He served as state's attorney in Grand Forks county for six years, and in 1919 was elected to the North Dakota Legislative Assembly. Congressman Burtness is now serving his first term in Washington, having been elected last fall on the Republican ticket defeating the Nonpartisan League candidate. His home is in Grand Forks

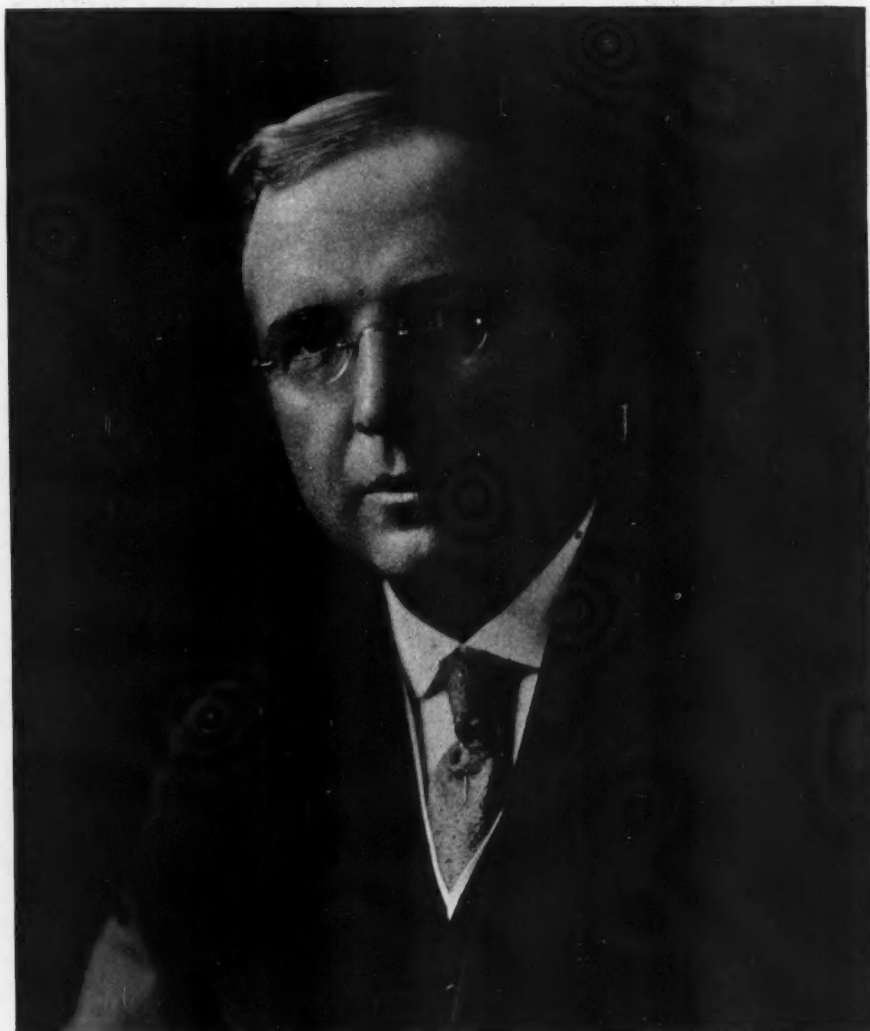


Photo by Koehne

CARL R. CHINDBLOM

Congressman Chindblom, of Illinois, was born in Chicago, in 1870. He graduated from the Swedish Augustana College and is still a Lutheran in his church affiliation. After completing the law course at Lake Forest University, he was admitted to the bar and has practiced law in Chicago since 1900. He was for two years county attorney of Cook county. Last fall he was elected to the sixty-seventh Congress with a large plurality, polling 101,361 votes on the Republican ticket against 30,924 for the Democratic candidate and 4,005 for the Socialist. He is greatly in demand as a public speaker. His home is in Chicago.



CHARLES A. CHRISTOPHERSON

Photo by Harris & Ewing

Congressman Christopherson, of South Dakota, was born in Fillmore county in southern Minnesota, in 1871, and lived and worked on the farm until he was nineteen years old. He moved to South Dakota and studied in Sioux Falls, was admitted to the bar in that city in 1893, and has since been engaged in the practice of law. He has served for ten years on the school board of Sioux Falls, for three years as president. While a member of the lower house of the State Legislature he was twice chosen speaker by unanimous consent. He is now in his second term in Congress. He is a Republican



Photo by Harris & Ewing

GILBERT N. HAUGEN

Congressman Haugen, of Iowa, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1859. He entered business at the age of fourteen and at eighteen purchased a farm in Worth county, Iowa, while continuing his college course. He is one of the organizers and president of the Northwood banking company. He held various local offices and was a member of the State Legislature before his election to Congress, where he is now in his twelfth term. He is a Republican. His home is in Northwood, Iowa



Photo by Harris & Ewing

HAROLD KNUTSON

Congressman Harold Knutson, of Minnesota, was born in Sweden and grew up on a farm in Minnesota. He first studied agriculture, and afterwards learned the printer's trade, but rose from the case to become an editor and publisher, his last newspaper position being as associate editor of the *St. Cloud Daily Journal-Press*. For three years he accompanied the Minnesota agricultural exhibition through the state, advertising the resources of Minnesota. He was president of the Northern Minnesota Editorial Association, but never held political office until his election to the sixty-fifth Congress. He is the whip of the Republican party in the House. His home is in St. Cloud



Photo by Ekimonston

WILLIAM WASHINGTON LARSEN

Congressman Larsen, of Georgia, was born in Hagan in 1871. He is a lawyer by profession and began the practice of law at Swainsboro, moving in 1912 to Dublin, but he has also farming interests and lived on a farm when elected to Congress. In 1914 he was appointed judge of superior courts in Dublin judicial circuits. He is a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School. His first term in Washington was in the sixty-fifth Congress, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket. His home is in Dublin



OSCAR J. LARSON

Congressman Larson, of Minnesota, was born in Finland, in 1871. He came to the United States as a child of five and has spent his life in the Great Lakes region where the people of his race have large settlements. He studied in the public schools of Michigan, graduated from the State University, and was admitted to the bar. In 1907 he moved to Duluth, where he established a law practice and still makes his home. Congressman Larson is a newcomer in Washington, having been elected on the Republican ticket to the sixty-seventh Congress



IRVINE L. LENROOT

Photo by Harris & Ewing

Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, was born in 1869, in the town of Superior, which is still his home. He worked as a court reporter, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1900 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served three terms. He first went to Washington as a member of the House of Representatives in the sixty-first Congress, and in 1918 was elected to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Husting. Senator Lenroot recently showed his interest in Scandinavian affairs by travelling to New York to speak at the dinner arranged by the Foundation for Minister Wallenberg.



Photo by Wallinger

M. ALFRED MICHAELSON

Congressman Michaelson, of Illinois, is a native of Norway, having been born in Christiansand, in 1878. Since his arrival in this country as a boy of seven he has lived in Chicago, where he was educated in the public schools and afterwards taught for sixteen years. He became interested in city politics and was elected alderman in 1914. The present is his first term in Congress. He was elected on the Republican ticket, polling a total vote of 110,758, a plurality of 76,556.

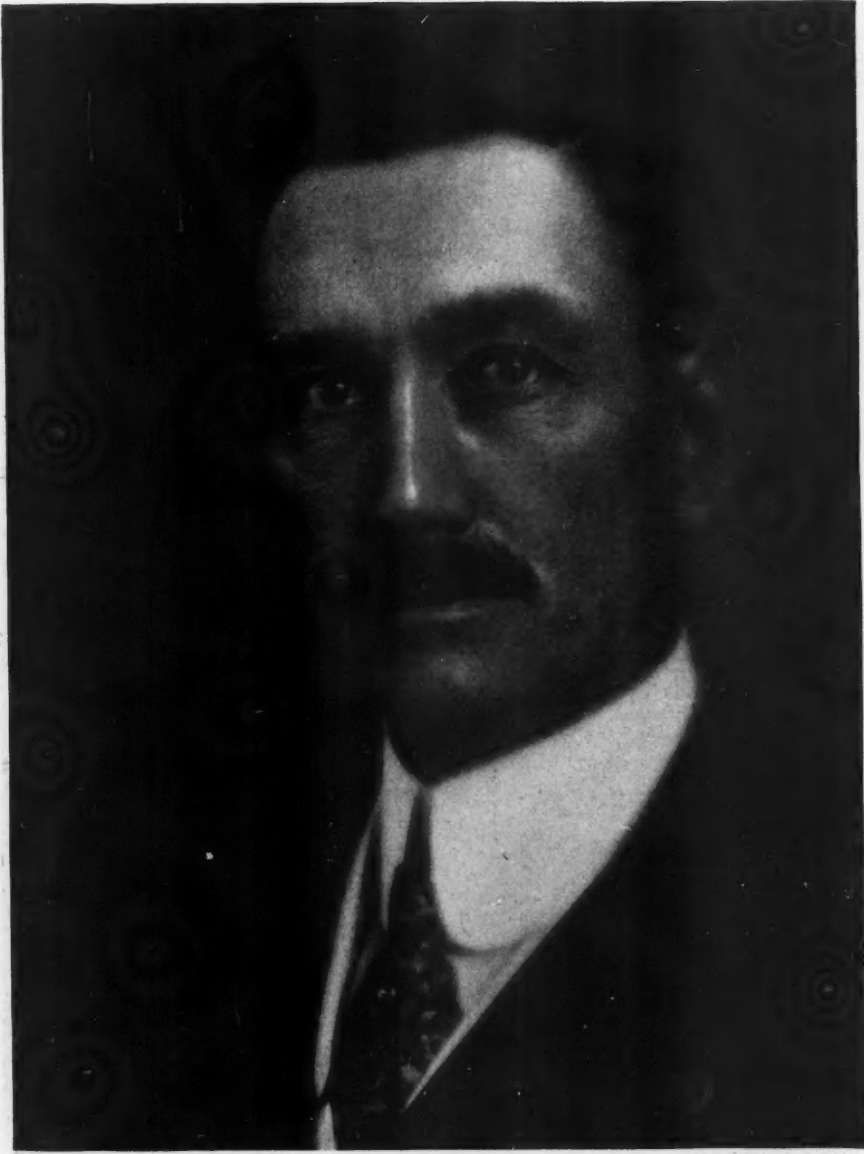


Photo by Harris & Ewing

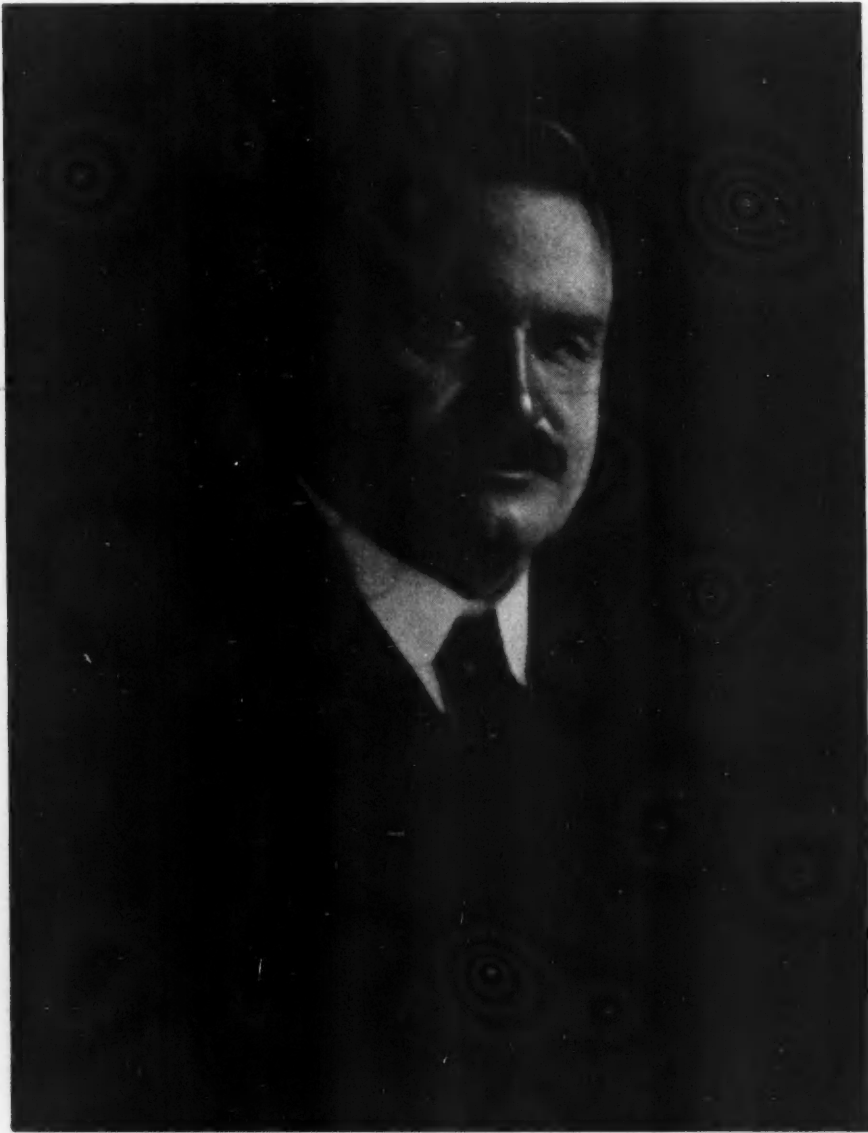
ADOLPHUS P. NELSON

Congressman Adolphus P. Nelson, of Wisconsin, was born in 1872 near Alexandria, Minnesota, the home town of Senator Knute Nelson. He worked his way through college and before the completion of his course had entered business as a banker. While still a young man he became president of the First Bank of Grantsburg, Wisconsin, and of the Burnett County State Bank. He is interested in educational matters, and has for fourteen years been a regent of Wisconsin State University. He is a member of the Odin Club. When Senator Lenroot resigned his seat in the House, in 1919, Mr. Nelson was elected to fill the vacancy. His home is in Grantsburg.



JOHN MANDT NELSON

Congressman John M. Nelson, of Wisconsin, was born in 1870, in Dane county, one of the early centers of Norwegian settlement in the United States. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin, became superintendent of schools in Dane county, studied law at the University Law School, and was admitted to the bar. For several years he was a member of the Republican state central committee. Upon the death of Congressman H. C. Adams he was elected to fill the unexpired term of the fifty-ninth Congress and afterwards served continuously until the end of the sixty-fifth. He was again elected in 1920 to the sixty-seventh. Congressman Nelson lives in Madison



PETER NORBECK

Photo by Bachrach

Senator Norbeck, of South Dakota, was born in Clay county in the territory of Dakota, in 1870, and was brought up on a farm. He studied at the University of South Dakota, but did not graduate. By occupation he is a well-driller. Senator Norbeck is affiliated with Scandinavian activities and an active member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. The present is his first term in the Senate, but he has a distinguished career in South Dakota state politics, having served six years as a state senator, two years as lieutenant-governor, and four years as governor. His home is in Redfield



Photo by Harris & Ewing

ANDREW N. PETERSEN

Congressman Petersen, of New York, was born in Denmark, in 1870. He is a manufacturer by occupation and is president of the Brooklyn Foundry company. He has never held public office before he was elected to the sixty-seventh Congress. His home is in Brooklyn. He is a Republican

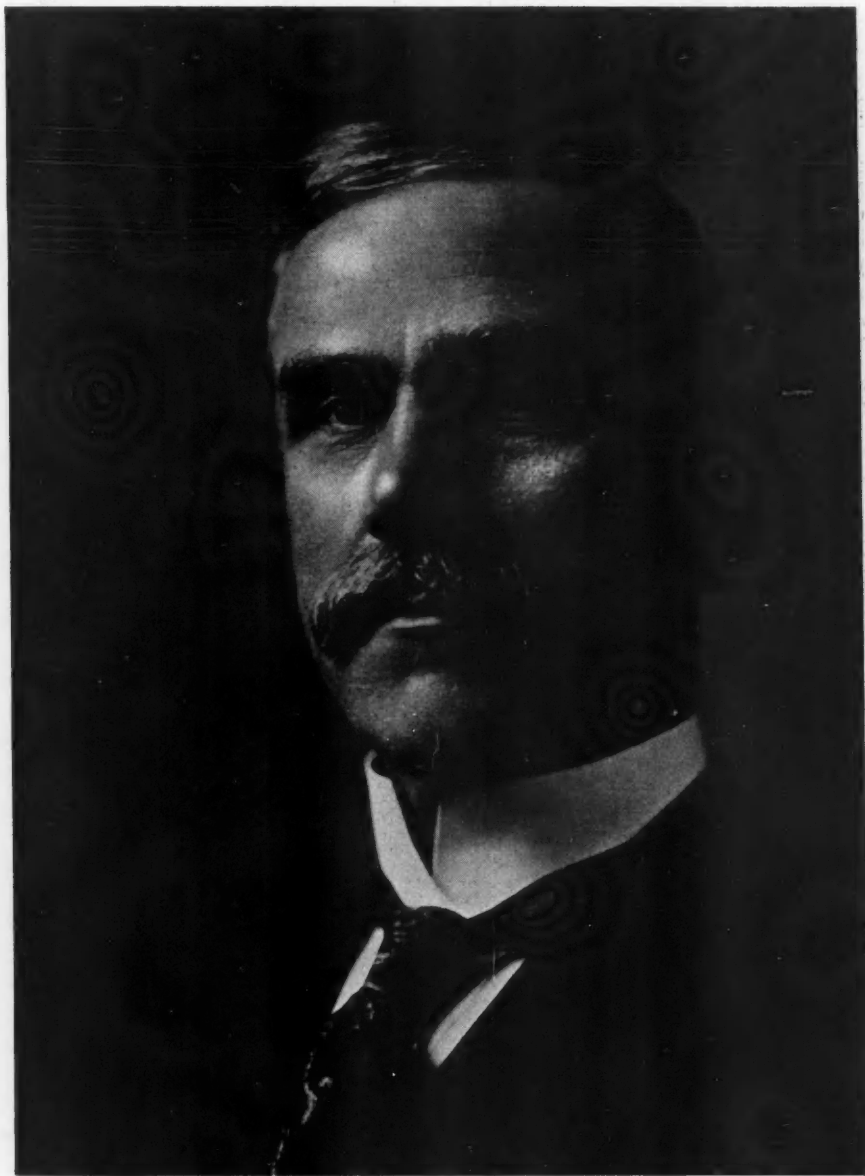
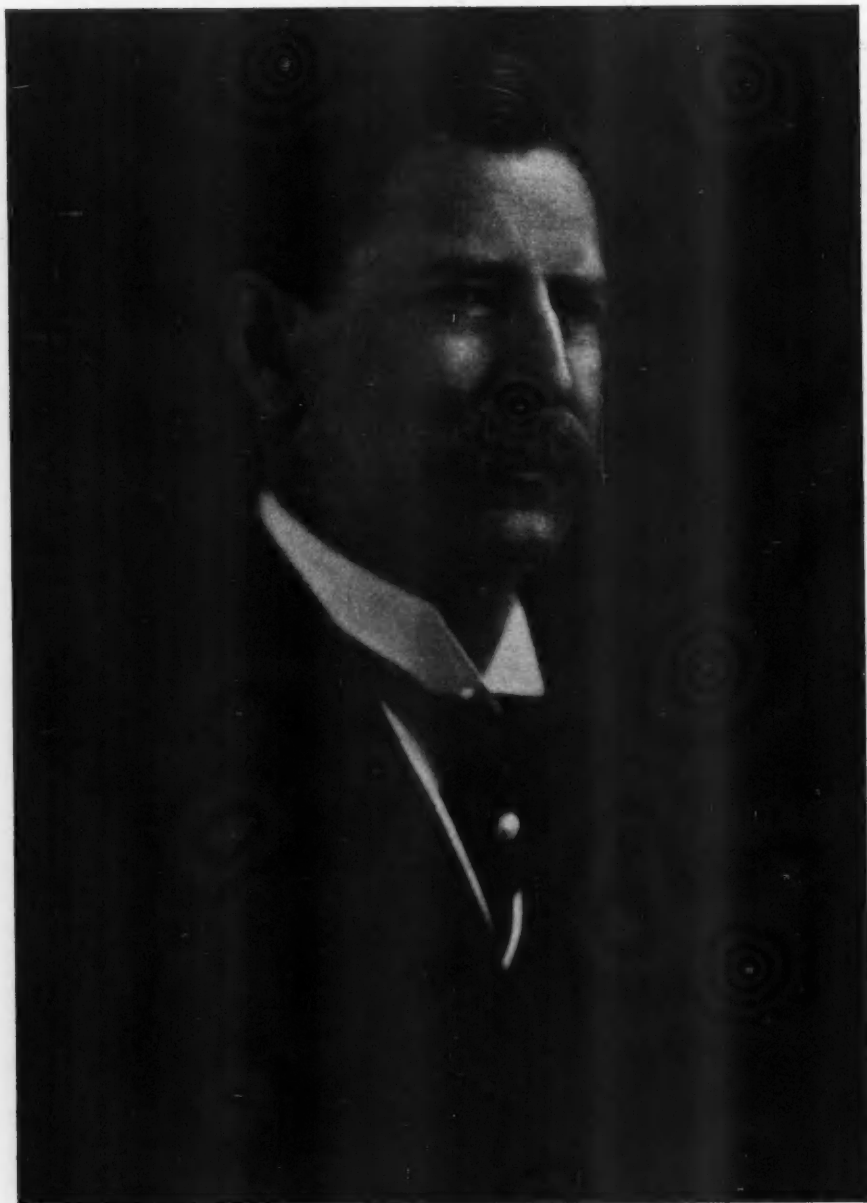


Photo by Edmonston

REED SMOOT

Senator Smoot, of Utah, was born in Salt Lake City, in 1862, and educated at the Brigham Young Academy. He is a banker and woolen manufacturer and is director in a number of important business undertakings. He belongs to the Church of Latter Day Saints, was appointed one of the Presidency of the Utah Stake of the Church in 1895 and an apostle in 1900. He took his seat in the Senate of the United States in 1903, was reelected for a second term by the Legislature, and elected for his third term by direct vote of the people. His home is in Provo City. He is a Republican



CLAUDE AUGUSTUS SWANSON

Photo by Harris & Ewing

Senator Swanson, of Virginia, was born in Swansonville, Virginia, in 1862. He worked his way through college by teaching and clerking, and after graduation took a law course at the State University. He engaged in the practice of law until he was elected to the fifty-third Congress. After that he has been in Washington continuously except in the years when he was governor of his state. He resigned his seat in the House of the fifty-ninth Congress, in 1906, to become governor, and resigned the governorship, in 1910, to fill the unexpired term of United States Senator John W. Daniel, deceased. He has been twice reelected. Senator Swanson is a Democrat. His home is in Chatham

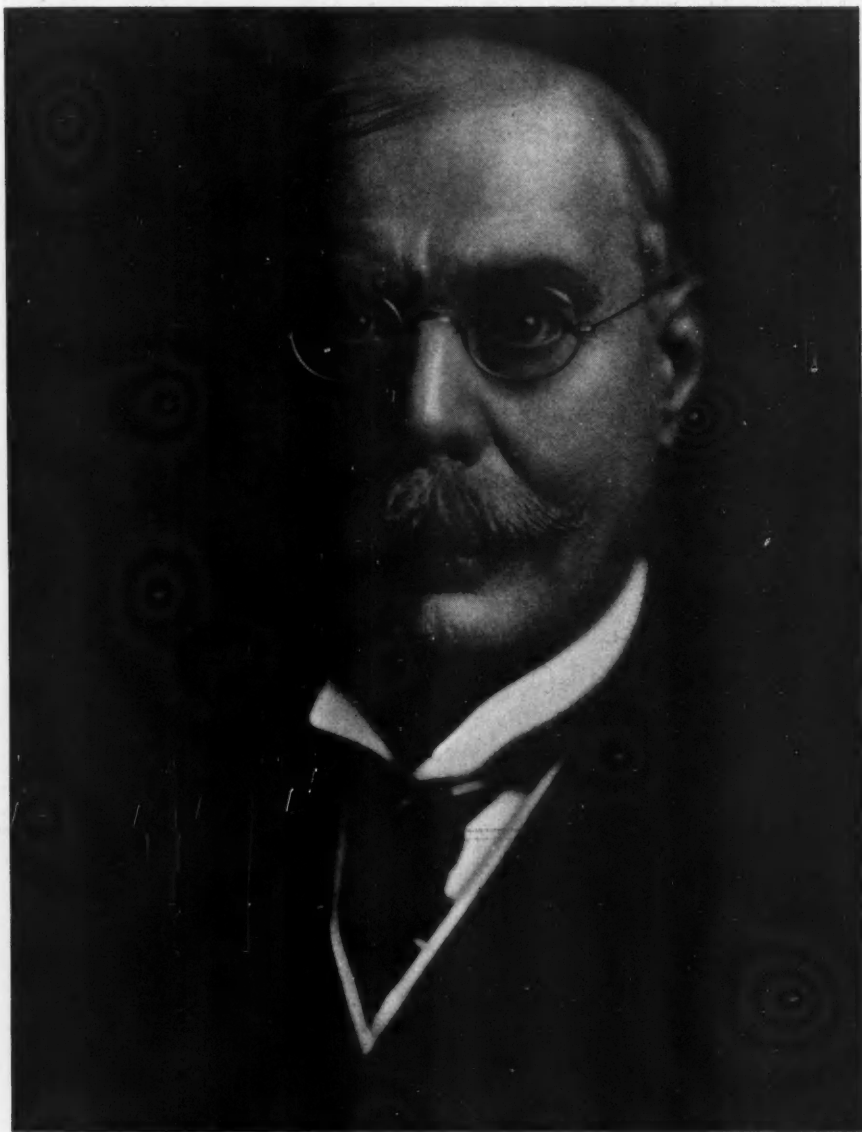
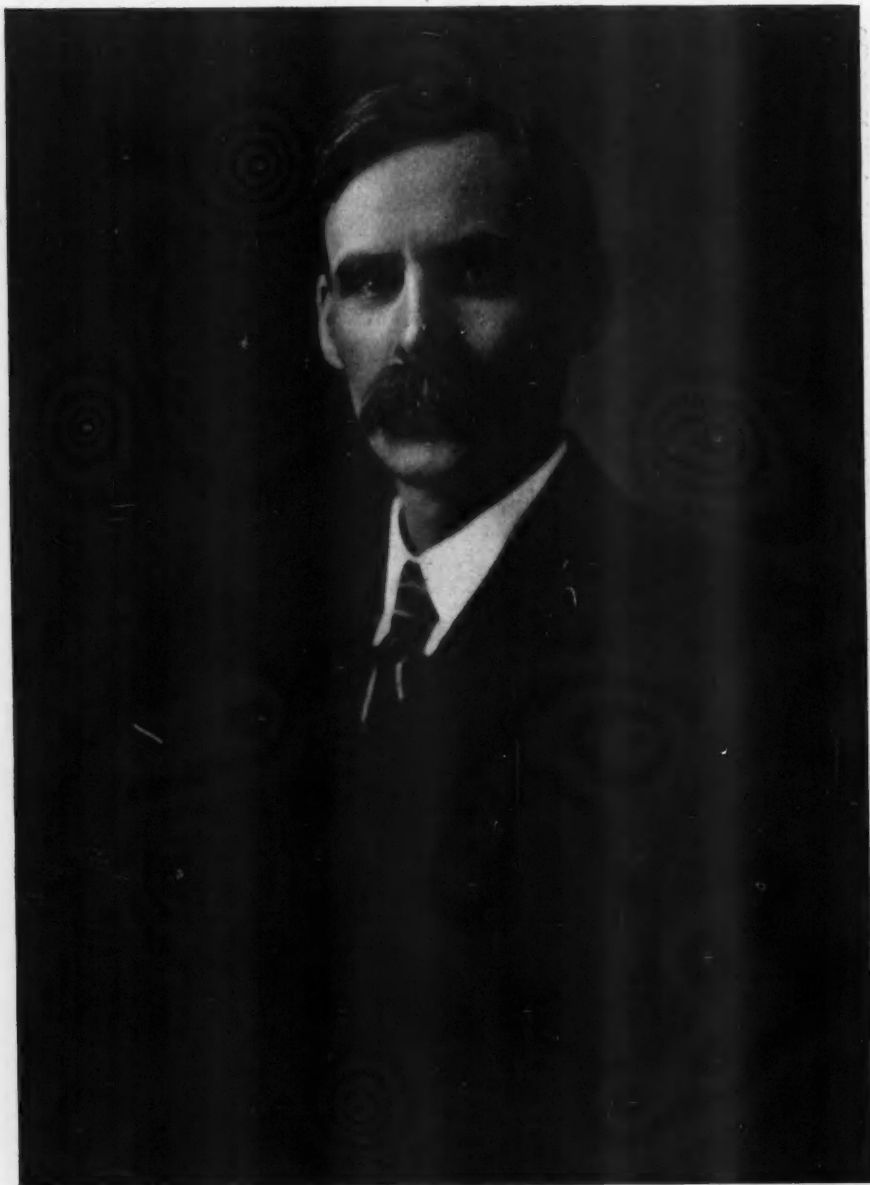


Photo by Underwood

HALVOR STEENERSON

Congressman Steenerson, of Minnesota, was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1852, but moved to Minnesota at an early age. Since 1880 he has had a law practice in Crookston, one of the Norwegian centers of the state. He is also interested in farming. He has held a number of state and local offices, was a member of the Minnesota Senate from 1883 to 1885, and has been in Washington continuously since the fifty-eighth Congress. He is a member of the Republican National Congressional Committee, chairman of the committee on Postoffice and Post Roads, and vice-president of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union.



ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD

Photo by Harris & Ewing

Congressman Volstead, at present perhaps the most talked of in the Scandinavian contingent, was born in Goodhue county, Minnesota, in 1860. He attended school at the Norwegian St. Olaf College and at the Decorah Institute. His home is in Granite Falls, where he has had a law practice since 1894. He has been mayor of the city, president of the board of education, city attorney, and also county attorney of Yellow Medicine county. He is a Republican. Congressman Volstead is an oldtimer in Washington, being now in his tenth consecutive term in the House of Representatives

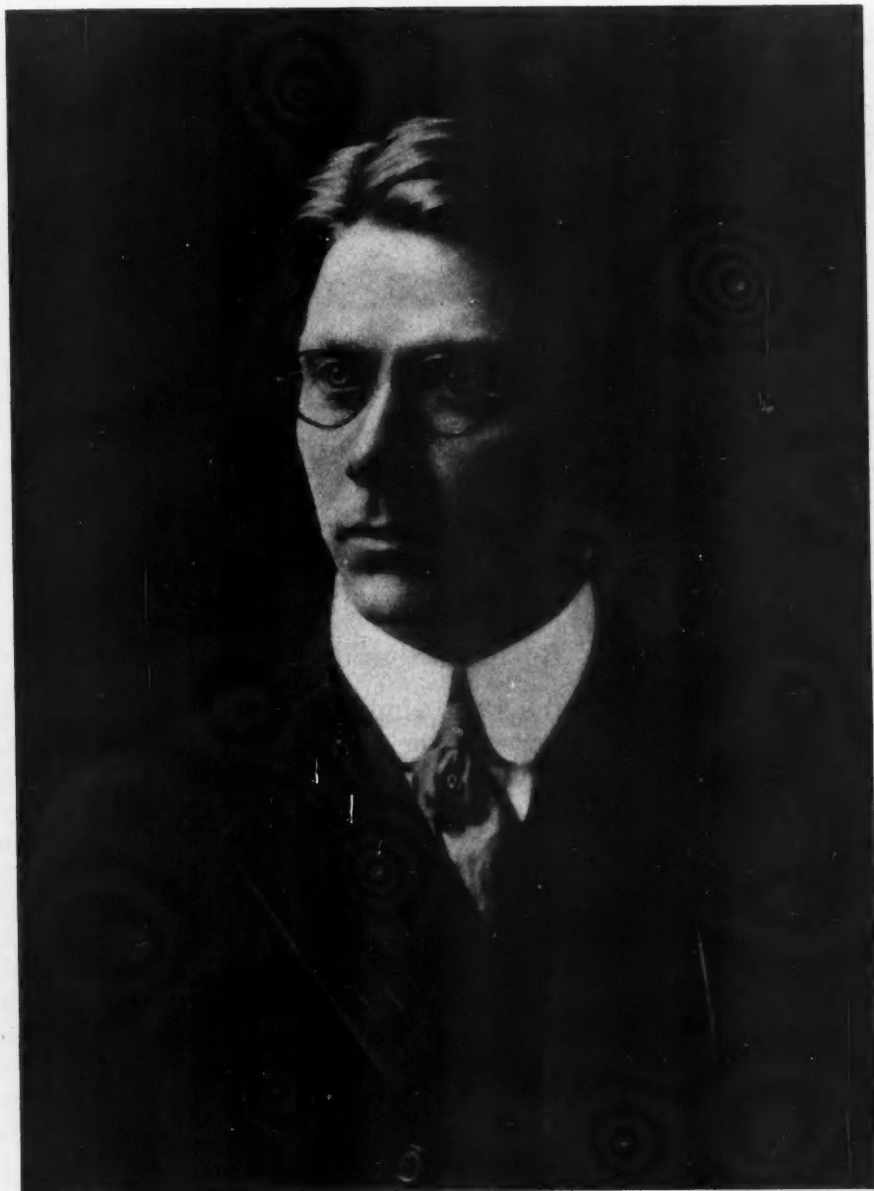


Photo by Edmonston

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON

Congressman Williamson, of South Dakota, was born in Mahaska county, Iowa. His parents moved to South Dakota, where his father took a homestead, and he worked on the farm and occasionally taught school until he was twenty-one. While at the State University he became interested in literary activities, and although he entered the profession of law, he continued in newspaper work as the editor of a country newspaper in Lyman county. He was state's attorney from 1904 to 1911 and circuit judge from 1911 to 1921. The present is his first term in the House of Representatives. He was elected on the Republican ticket. His home is in Oacoma

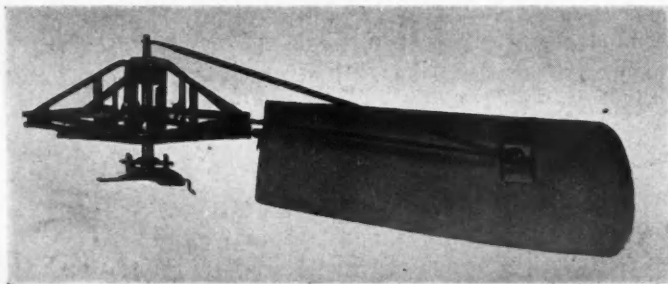


PROFESSOR LA COUR'S EXPERIMENT MILL AT ASKOV FOLK HIGH SCHOOL

Danish Experiments with Wind Power

By ERIK SCHOU

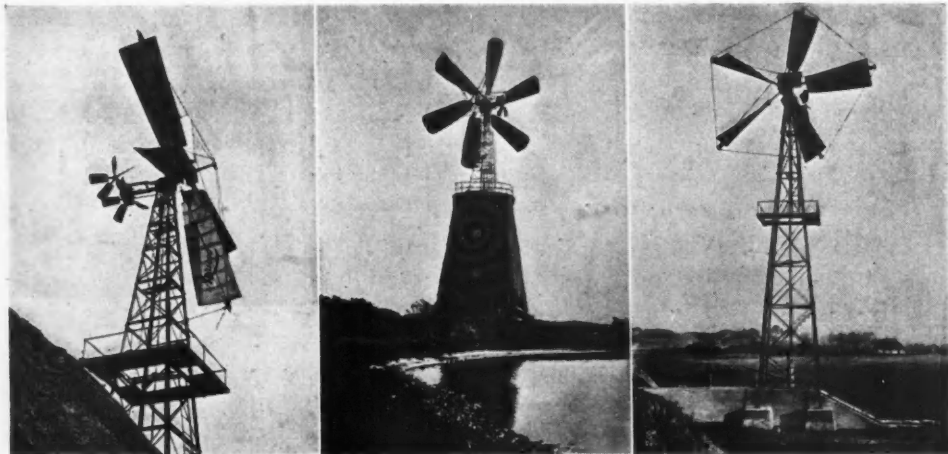
Denmark is considered a very windy country, and not unjustly, the sea wind having a free sweep over the level land, where there are no great elevations of the ground to break its force. According to her natural topography, Denmark is therefore especially suited to the utilization of the energy of the wind as a motive power, and for many years it has been the object of several technicians in the country to try to make up for the lack of coal by means of windmills. The late Professor Poul la Cour, the eminent natural philosopher, must be mentioned before all others. In the nineties of the last century he carried out, with support from the State, a number of theoretical and practical investigations in connection with windmills, and on many points his work led to other researches in the same direction, both in Denmark and abroad. Thanks to the extensive knowledge of the *dynamics of the air*, now available owing to the development of aerial navigation, it is reasonable to hope for further advancement than was achieved by la Cour, while at the same time acknowledging that la Cour was not only a pioneer in the technique of windmills, but was also in advance of his time in the study of the dynamics of the air in general. At the time when la Cour was making his researches, it was impossible to go so far as it is now in regard to the use of windmills on a large scale. For one thing, the price of fuel was so low that all competition with steam-engines and internal combustion-motors was very difficult; and for another thing, the problem of devising a



A WING OF AN AGRICCO WIND MOTOR

cheap and effective method of accumulating the energy generated was a great stumbling block. The ordinary lead-acumulators were too expensive and not even efficient, as reserve - motors

had to be used in order to provide for long windless periods. The development which is taking place at present in Denmark in the direction of a more extensive use of windmills is characterized both by the use of more effective mills than those hitherto known, and also by the use of mills for the production of an alternating current with constant tension and constant frequency, which can be conveyed direct to the high tension lines now stretching over a large part of the country, and which it is to be hoped, will soon cover still larger areas. Mr. R. Johs. Jensen, civil engineer, and Mr. Absalon Larsen, professor at the Polytechnic Academy, have succeeded in constructing electric generators which are able to solve this problem, and in this way the difficulty of accumulation has been overcome, because while extensive high tension lines will always be able to take the energy produced from a large number of mills, the electric power-stations erected in connection with the high tension lines will be able to supply the necessary reserve current.



THREE WINDMILLS ERECTED BY "LANDBRUGS-KOMPAÑIET" AFTER THE MODEL OF POVL VINDING. THAT TO THE LEFT IS AT ONE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS OF THE COMPANY, THAT IN THE MIDDLE IS DRAINING THE SALT CREEK BAY AT KALLUNDBORG, AND THAT TO THE RIGHT IS USED FOR DRAINAGE PURPOSES AT GYLLINGNAES, JUTLAND

As to the mills themselves, Mr. Povl Vinding, civil engineer, has designed a new type of mill, the construction of which is based upon experience connected with aeroplanes in regard to the shape of the wings. Several mills of this type are already in full activity. Besides this type of mill, Mr. Vogt, a civil engineer, who is well known abroad as well as in Denmark, is working on the construction of windmills. Mr. Vogt believes that great results may be obtained by using sails similar to those used on sailing ships.

When it is remembered that the windmill problem in its modern form was only taken up for investigation when the supply of fuel in this country was threatened during the war by blockade and high coal prices, it must be admitted that considerable results have already been obtained; but the final experiments which should be the stepping stones to the construction of a really great wind-driven electric-generating station have not yet been completed. The results are looked forward to with eager anxiety, and the hope is cherished in Denmark that the wind, now regarded as a very unpleasant feature, may in the future prove to be a good friend helping to assure the independence of Denmark in the production of energy.

Autumn

Translated from the Swedish of ERIK BLOMBERG

By CHARLES WHARTON STORK

*A gold rain falls upon earth's wide breast,
Of warm gold tears, whose murmur is blest
As a mother's voice, while, dream-caressed,
Her little one sleeps on her knee.*

*Mad Spring, who fill'st us with vague unrest,
How mild thou art now, as Autumn dressed!
Yet under thy heart thou nourishest
New Springs of the years to be.*

Editorial

ÅLAND

After a discussion lasting several days, in which the Swedish and Finnish delegates had an opportunity to present their claims, the Council of the League of Nations, on June 24, awarded the Åland islands to Finland, with the provision that they are to be neutralized from a military point of view. Hjalmar Branting, speaking for Sweden, declared that his country would loyally accept the decision, although it was a profound disappointment in that it ignored the wishes of the Åland people.

The Swedish claims won the sympathy of the world from the very fact that they only asked an opportunity for the people to exercise self-determination through a plebiscite. In awarding the islands to Finland unconditionally, the Council seems to have paid regard to historical traditions rather than to present day developments. All the more credit to Sweden for her magnificent acquiescence, which removes the shadow of war from the Scandinavian peninsula. She deserves the words of praise which we are happy to quote from the *New York Times*: "At any rate the Swedes have done a good deal to rehabilitate the principle of settling disputes by discussion instead of war. Many nations have invoked arbitration lately, and no doubt always in good faith. But the willingness to let disputes be decided by arbitration always rested on the major premise that our side is right; and if the arbitrators failed to recognize that, so much the worse for the principle of arbitration. The Swedes are not the only people who feel that they have been unjustly treated, but they are seemingly the only people who have realized in recent years that the reign of law must depend on the willingness of the loser to stand by the decision."

SWEDISH ART TO CHICAGO

Those who remember the collection of Swedish art that travelled eastward from the Panama-Pacific Exposition will look with optimism at Mr. Charles S. Peterson's plans for a Swedish room in the Chicago Art Institute. Swedish art has the freshness and virility that compels instant attention and the sane moderation, the enduring beauty, that holds esteem. Placed in the Chicago Art Institute, it will be seen and copied by thousands of young art students and will have a definite influence on their development. Mr. Peterson's plan is to gather in one room what the Institute already owns of Swedish art, including several Zorns, and to add to the collection by regular purchases in Sweden. A committee has been organized headed by Prince Eugen, and Mr. Peterson has himself put at its disposal an annual sum of 10,000 kronor. It is to be hoped that artists and art dealers will resist the temptation to boost prices for the American market.

Current Events

U. S. A.

¶ President Harding's call to the nations to meet in Washington in November for a discussion of disarmament has been the foremost topic among those interested in world peace and the elimination of expenditures for keeping up the military and naval establishments throughout the world. While the programme is not sufficiently advanced to allow anything but guess work with regard to the extent and the scope of the coming conference, it is believed in well informed circles that this will be the first step leading to permanent peace. ¶ Opposition to the Fordney tariff bill has increased to such a degree that Republican newspapers solidly in favor of the maintenance of harmony within the party now in control at Washington are crying out against the bill as likely to become a boomerang, since nations precluded from sending their products here when duties are increased will buy elsewhere. It is apparent now that there must be many changes in the bill before the majority will subscribe to putting it into effect. ¶ Plans for relieving the estimated shortage of 1,500,000 homes throughout the country by the diversion of a greater portion of the nation's \$22,000,000,000 in savings deposits into home building are under consideration by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. Mr. Hoover also suggests that 40 or 50 per cent of the \$160,000,000 deposits in Postal savings banks could be diverted to this purpose. ¶ The Treasury Department states that no less than \$5,000,000,000 is being spent in New York and other big cities of the country each year for amusements and luxuries. More than \$500,000,000 was paid into the Treasury during the fiscal year just ended in taxes on expenditures listed as coming under the luxury tax laws. ¶ Government departments have agreed to save almost \$113,000,000 out of their appropriations for the fiscal year, which began July 1, according to a statement by Brigadier-General Dawes, Director of the Budget. This comes as result of the warning issued by General Dawes that retrenchments were an absolute necessity to safeguard the interests of the public. ¶ The Mexican oil question continues to agitate those interested in the maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and Mexico. Opposition has not lessened with respect to President Obregon's determination to place an increased export tax on oil shipped from Mexico, while in the United States it is believed that the plan for taxing importations will not go through, as President Harding is registered against it. In the meantime there is much discussion as to the lease of life of Mexican oil sources. The opinion obtains that where some of the older sections are playing out, new oil territories are opened in the other districts and offset the loss.

Norway

¶ Immediately after the general strike had ended, Norway was plunged into a cabinet crisis, which resulted in the appointment, on June 21, of a new government. While the strike had nothing directly to do with the downfall of the Conservative ministry, which was caused officially by the Storting's rejection of the government proposal regarding a school commission, it may well be that the attitude of the Halvorsen cabinet during the strike influenced the Socialistic vote in the crucial division of the Storting. Inasmuch as the Liberal party counts only 50 of the 126 members of the Storting, the defeat of the Conservative government was possible only by the combined efforts of Liberals and Socialists. ¶ The new premier, Mr. Otto Blehr, is the oldest of the political leaders in Norway, having been born in 1847, but some of his colleagues are comparatively young men. Dr. Arnold Ræstad, the new foreign minister, is 43 years old and Mr. Haakon Five, the new minister of agriculture, is only 42. All are members of the Liberal party. In a declaration read in the Storting June 30, Premier Blehr emphasized the purpose of the government to continue the policy of the former Liberal cabinet headed by Gunnar Knudsen. A bill will be submitted to the Storting proposing to make the present temporary prohibition of spirits and strong wines permanent, and this will be followed by a bill to establish a state monopoly of wine. ¶ Crown Prince Olav came of age on his eighteenth birthday, July 2. A few days earlier he had passed his matriculation examination with good marks in all subjects except German. According to the Norwegian Constitution, the prince is now entitled to participate in the cabinet councils, though he has no vote. On his birthday a special cabinet council was held, at which the prince was present, and congratulatory speeches were made by the king and Premier Blehr. ¶ The news that Roald Amundsen has been obliged to return to Nome and has thus lost another year has caused deep regret in Norway. The indomitable courage and endurance shown by the explorer in his attempt to reach the North Pole has made him even more popular than before, and it is the practically unanimous wish of the Norwegian people that the state should render him all the assistance necessary to enable him to carry out his programme. The decision of the government and Storting to grant him the sum of 500,000 kroner has therefore met with general approval. ¶ When former Premier Halvorsen resumed his seat in the Storting as member for Christiania, the Norwegian parliament lost its one woman member, Miss Karen Platou, who has acted as Mr. Halvorsen's substitute during his tenure in the government. Miss Platou has been the third woman in the Storting, succeeding Miss Anna Rogstad and Miss Sara Christie.

Denmark

¶ The prevailing unemployment and the difficult situation of Danish industry, particularly in its competition with Germany in the present state of the exchange, are still the chief topics of discussion among politicians. The number of the unemployed has been slowly diminishing by about a thousand each week until, at the end of June, it had sunk to between 55,000 and 56,000, but it will probably rise again with the approach of winter and shorter days. ¶ In some form or another, the community gives aid to every single person who is without work or other means of support, generally 20 kroner to the unmarried and between 30 and 40 kroner to the married, with an increase if the married man or woman has small children. ¶ This is expensive, and the political opposition in particular insists that it is *too* expensive and that some means should be resorted to in order to utilize the many idle hands in productive work. As a means to improve the situation, the Conservative press proposes an increased protective tariff, but all such plans have been rejected, not only by the Liberal Left which is now in power, but also by the Radical Left, which was at the helm throughout the war years. An embargo on imports has also been proposed, but no responsible politician has yet ventured to stake his name and position on the issue. ¶ Premier Neergaard in a speech recently designated a partial or complete embargo on imports as the worst form of protectionism with all the evils of uncertainty added. If it were to be consistently administered, he said, it would require a government control which would rob industrial concerns of all their freedom and make the regulations of war time seem like play. ¶ As an effective and practicable means of improving the situation and modifying the development of the crisis he recommended that employers and employees in productive industries as well as middlemen should reduce their wages and profits to a minimum in order to strengthen the products of Danish industry in the competition at home and abroad. Furthermore, the premier promised that the government would not be idle, but would do whatever it could without increasing the high cost of living or handicapping the country in the world competition to find employment for a greater number, by starting more public works, by giving subsidies to home-building and to public works in the municipalities, by the improvement of agriculture and the creation of more small holdings of land, by giving preference to Danish labor in the undertakings set afoot by the state or subsidized by it, by reducing freight rates and temporarily reducing the import tariff on raw materials, and so forth. The premier's pledges in this speech, which was given at a Liberal meeting in Odense, have to some extent quieted troubled minds.

Sweden

¶ A Bolshevik conspiracy of seemingly large dimensions has been unearthed by the police. The case is still under investigation, and it may be some months before the chief of police has his report ready, but there seems little doubt that a simultaneous revolution was planned in the northern districts of Sweden, Norway, and Finland, with a view to forming one large soviet state under the protection of Russia. The half score persons imprisoned are all of Finnish nationality and some are Finnish subjects. Two or three prominent Young Socialists of Swedish birth have been arrested, but have been released for lack of evidence. It seems that in preparing the affair an extensive military spying has been carried on. Certain attempts at arson in the larger saw-mills of Norrland have been laid at the door of the conspirators. In connection with the affair some Finns who have been under suspicion have been deported. A large number of Red Finns, who had settled in Sweden after the civil war, left the country of their own accord after the razzia of the police. The police authorities of Norway and Finland have sent representatives to Stockholm to co-operate with those of Sweden. ¶ The decision of the Council of the League of Nations refusing the Ålanders the right of self-determination and awarding the islands outright to Finland, though expected in certain circles, has been a severe blow, and the victories which Branting as Sweden's delegate won in regard to guarantees can not assuage the general disappointment. The opinion voiced by the press is almost unanimous, although a few Liberal papers, notably *Dagens Nyheter* in Stockholm and *Göteborg's Handelstidning*, have to some degree dissented, or at least have not been so outspoken as the organs of all the other parties in saying that the decision has shaken the world's confidence in the supremacy of justice as the guiding principle of the League of Nations. ¶ The Riksdag adjourned shortly before midsummer, one of its last actions being to revise the eight-hour day law, modifying it in accordance with the standard established by the international conference in Washington. ¶ New elections to the Riksdag have been expected this year as a consequence of the extension of the suffrage, particularly by the inclusion of women in the electorate. There has been some sentiment in Riksdag circles for the postponement of the issue until the regular elections, which would in any case take place in two years, but Premier von Sydow has declared that with the uncertainty of the political situation and the difficulty of maintaining a government which is not supported by any party, the ministry has no intention of abandoning its purpose of holding elections in the near future. ¶ The deficit in the state budget, amounting to 30,000,000 kroner, will be covered by an extra tax on alcoholic liquors.

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Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Malmstorgsgatan 5, Stockholm, Svante Arrhenius, President; E. E. Ekstrand, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, 18 Vestre Boulevard, H. P. Prior, President; N. L. Feilberg, Secretary; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, L. Strandgade 1, Christiania, K. J. Hougen, Chairman.

The Banking Scholarships:

The scholarships offered by the Educational Department of the National City Bank of New York are unique among the fellowships at the disposal of the American-Scandinavian Foundation in that they offer, in addition to university training, practical experience in a typical American financial institution. The first student arrived in 1919; in 1920 two more took their places in the bank, and the arrangement is now well beyond the experimental stage. Briefly stated it is as follows. The bank pays a scholarship covering a reasonable part of the living expenses for two years of one graduate from a business college in each of the three Scandinavian countries. This amount has been increased to meet the abnormal conditions following the war. It is understood that upon arriving in New York the men are to report at the bank and begin a schedule of rotation through the various departments of the bank, at the same time keeping up as creditable an amount of post graduate work outside of banking hours as is feasible. As the plan has gradually been perfected by experience, it includes a thorough study of six important departments in the bank, four of which give the student a comprehensive and sound idea of the routine of banking transactions, the remaining two having to do with domestic banking and emphasizing the difference between domestic and foreign transactions as well as acquainting the student with the organization and operation of the bank. The entire training is then summed up and brought to a focus by a period of service in that section of the bank which has executive control over matters concerning the Scandinavian countries. In addition to this practical work during the day, a part of the men's time outside of business hours is devoted to courses of study in certain business schools and in one of the local universities. These courses include business English, credits, accounting, and elementary banking, and they are designed to supplement with theoretical knowledge the practical experience gained in the bank.

Girdling the Boys' World:

Mr. Sven Knudsen of the college at Hellerup, Denmark, has set out to see how the boys of the world live and how they are taught. Mrs. Knud-

sen and he, clad in Scout uniforms, landed in New York in mid-July and selected as their first American purchase the Ford car in which they will travel to the Pacific Coast. In collecting material for a book on boys' life throughout the world, Mr. Knudsen will spend five months in the United States, and will sail from San Francisco in December. Japan, China, India, Egypt, Italy, France, and England are crossed by his proposed line of travel. Mr. Knudsen is representing the Danish Students International Committee, which under the direction of Dr. Vincent Naeser, is working for more intimate relations between the students and universities of Denmark and of other lands.

Swedish Government Scholar:

The Foundation's Bureau of Students offers advice and assistance to many students who do not receive stipends from the Foundation or its sister organizations in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. In July, the Foundation was able to assist several such students; among them, Mr. Folke Ericsson who has been designated by the Swedish government to investigate American methods of instruction in the pure sciences. The Foundation introduced him to officials of secondary and technical schools in New York, Buffalo, Boston, and Pittsburgh.

Through the Panama Canal:

The Culebra Cut could scarcely be called a "short cut" from the University of Copenhagen to the University of California, but it lay on the route chosen by Mr. F. T. B. Friis, one of the Foundation's Fellows in Economics who is taking summer courses at Berkeley. . . . Two other Fellows, Mr. Gustav Carlsson and Mr. Ditlef Hald, followed the same course in returning to Sweden and Norway after the completion of their year of study in the United States. Mr. Hald, in studying railways and railway equipment, crossed the continent three times and by three different lines.

To Catch the Book-Buyer's Eye:

The SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS for 1921, Ibsen's *Early Plays* and *The Book About Little Brother* by Geijerstam, will appear in book shops about September 15 in striking blue jackets of the latest cut.

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Brief Notes

The Swedish Glee Club of Brooklyn, which arrived in Göteborg June 1 on the *Stockholm*, was given a welcome rivaling that of the Chicago mixed chorus last year. The Glee Club, which has often been heard in Scandinavian concerts in New York and is one of the finest Swedish male choruses in the world, is now touring Sweden and expects to give about forty concerts in the old country. The expenses are defrayed in the main by the singers themselves, although some interested friends have contributed.

Another international visit is that of the Danish Singing Society Elberg, of Racine, which arrived in Copenhagen on the *Hellig Olav*, June 21, for a tour of the principal Danish cities. The Student Society welcomed the singers, on the evening after their arrival, with a celebration for which Dr. Aage Berntsen had written a song that is both poetic and full of feeling for the lot of the pioneer:

*"Blev det for trangt i Danmarks lave Stue,
Blev Nattergalens Tone alt for sød,
Blev det for tæmt ved Ardens milde Lue:
En fremmed Stjerne brandt med festlig Glød!
Saa brød du op—"*

The singers were present also at the Fourth of July celebration at Rebild Hills, the national park preserving a bit of Danish heath which Americans of Danish descent have presented to the

mother country. Minister Grew spoke on both occasions. In his address, which voiced American friendship for Denmark, the minister spoke of the increasing knowledge of Danish literature in the United States, attributing it in large part to the work of the Foundation. He went on to say: "I earnestly hope that during my term of office in Denmark some arrangement may be made by which an exchange of professors between the universities of our two countries will be brought about, in order that Danish and American intellectual thought may be brought into even closer contact. I know that such an arrangement would be warmly welcomed in America, as I trust it would here."

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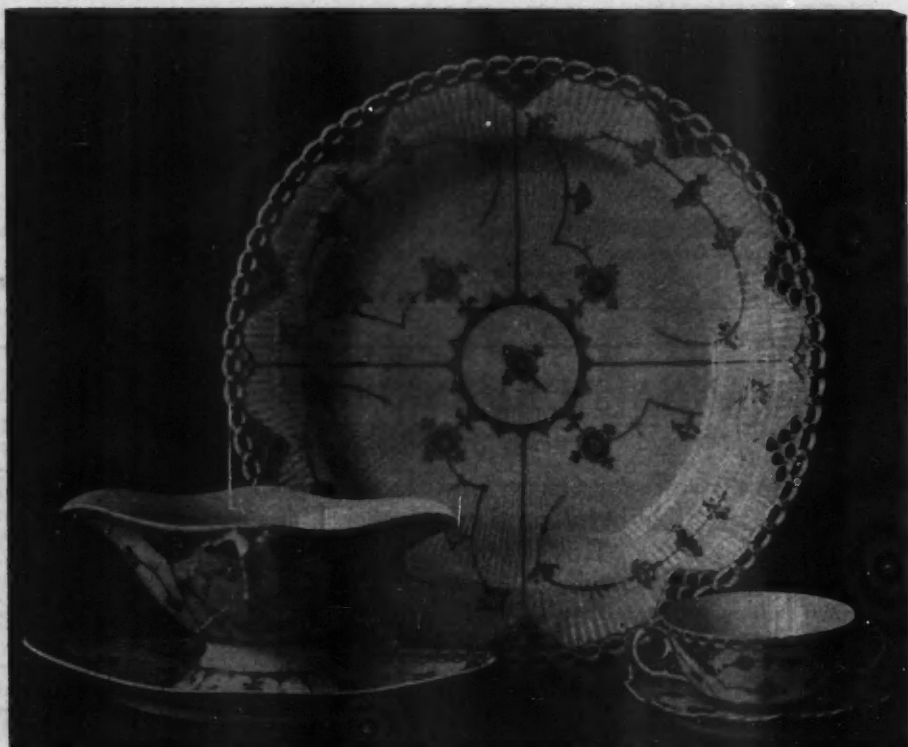
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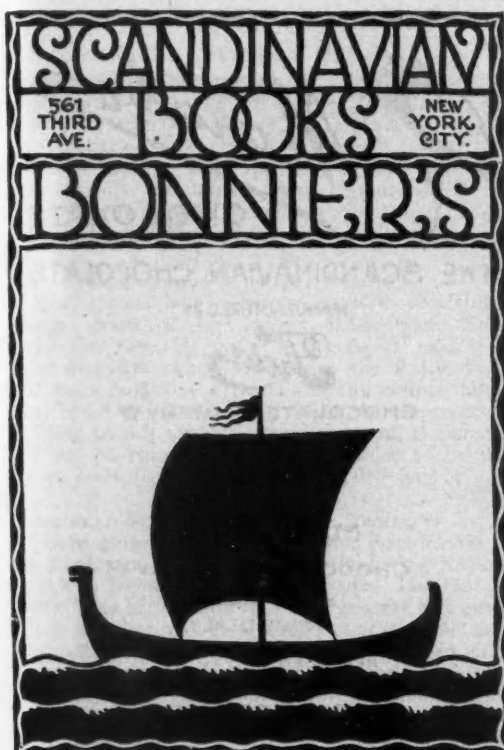


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INSURANCE NOTES

SCANDINAVIANS NUMBER ONE

An increase of over 40 per cent is shown in the fire premiums written by 37 companies, exclusively reinsurance companies, in the United States in 1920 over the same premiums of 1919. The total premiums in 1920 for these 37 companies amounted to \$83,562,868. The Scandinavian companies (five Danish, five Norwegian and one Swedish), rank in 1920 as Number One, with a sum of \$27,341,372, with the American companies second and the Russian third. In 1919 the Russians held the first rank.

ALF L. WHIST

Alf L. Whist has resigned as administrative director of the Norske Lloyd Insurance Company of Christiania in order to confine his attention to his other insurance interests. Mr. Whist founded the Norske Lloyd fifteen years ago and has been its administrative director ever since. He is widely known for his thorough knowledge of insurance, great ability, and indefatigable energy as an insurance manager. He elevated the Norske Lloyd to its high position. The company, after having paid all its losses on the marine business, has its capital and reserves of 17,660,000 kroner intact, with full premium and claim reserves of 85 per cent.

COMMERCIAL NOTES

FRANCE-NORWAY COMMERCIAL TREATY

According to information received from its Scandinavian correspondent, the New York Trust Company states that negotiations for a commercial treaty between Norway and France, which have been proceeding since the fall of 1920, have been successfully concluded. The signing of a new treaty with Spain, providing for most-favored nation treatment, is being discussed.

GERMAN COMPETITION IN THE BALTIC

The reason why Germany is now receiving a large share of the export trade with Baltic countries formerly going to Sweden is said to be that Swedish exporters require the Baltic buyer to open credit in a Swedish bank before taking any steps to fill an order, while the Germans are willing to sell against a remittance of 25 per cent of the purchase price, the remainder to be paid upon receipt of the goods in a Baltic harbor.

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN TRADE PROSPECTS

Returning to this country from Scandinavia, A. E. Lindhjem, representative of the Irving National Bank in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, gives it as his opinion that in a general way conditions are improving, although slowly. The labor difficulties have set their mark on Norwegian industrial recuperation, and in Denmark the price decline has been a hard blow to many houses stocked up with goods. There has been some talk in Sweden about a protective tariff to offset competition from abroad.

NORSK HYDRO'S NEW INVENTION

Norsk Hydro has acquired a patent on an invention for the making of iron without the use of coke by means of various metallurgical reductions. Exhaustive investigations are being made at the various plants of the corporation to determine whether the process, which is considered technically sound, will be of trade value.

TWO VOLUMES ON SWEDISH INDUSTRIES

Sweden as Producer of Wood-Goods, Pulp, Paper, Tar and Other Forest Products and Iron and Steel in Sweden are timely volumes giving the foreign market exact information about Sweden's two magnificent industries, issued by A. B. Svenska Teknologföreningens Förlag, Stockholm. They are richly illustrated, contain invaluable statistics, detailed lists of products, and directories of firms and factories. Although they thus in high degree furnish the reader with exact facts, they are not at all "dry." On the contrary, the various sections are enriched with historical descriptions, maps, charts, and photographs. Both books may be obtained free from the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, New York (postage to be paid).

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY OF SCANDINAVIA

Commerce in oil, its important bearing on the trade relations of America and Scandinavia, the history and methods of operating the industry in Norway and Denmark, the difficulties and privations suffered there during the war blockade, are all presented in a comprehensive article containing a score of illustrations in the June number of *The Lamp*.

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SHIPPING NOTES

NORDVALL ON U. S. SHIPPING POLICY

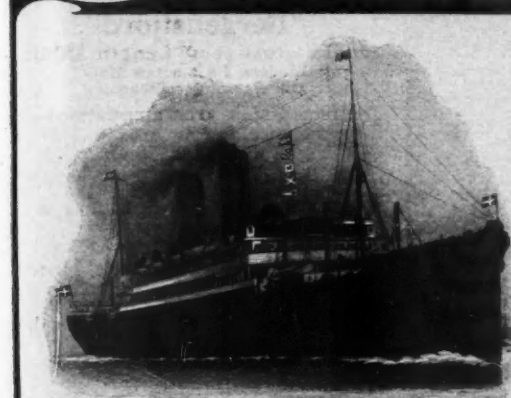
In a recent issue of *Dagens Nyheter* of Stockholm, Mr. Axel Robert Nordvall discusses at length the American shipping policy in its relation to world shipping and trade. Mr. Nordvall, who has been a close student of American economic affairs through his war-time representation of the Swedish government at Washington, shows how even the author of the Jones bill has turned about face and now advocates that the income tax law with regard to foreign shipowners should be repealed. He is of the opinion that the United States has entered whole-heartedly into the task of becoming a great maritime nation, but that in its efforts to do so account will have to be taken of other nations, so that there shall be no occasion for reprisals on their part through a feeling of having been unfairly treated.

STRAY SHIPPING LINES CONSOLIDATED

As a result of the consolidation of the four ship companies, Excelsior, Christiansand, Norsk Rutebart, and Sjöfart, these Stray lines now constitute the largest shipping concern in the Sörland territory. The combined capital of the company is 13,400,100 kroner, divided into 29,788 shares at 450 kroner a share. The combined tonnage is 70,000 tons. It will be some months before the new organization begins operation as a whole. The present management, of S. O. Stray & Co., E. Stray, T. Isaksen, and Karl Krogstad, will remain, and there will be added four members to the board of directors.



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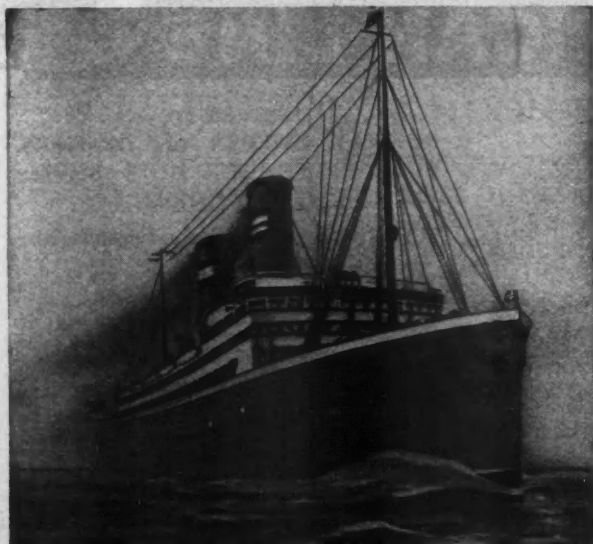
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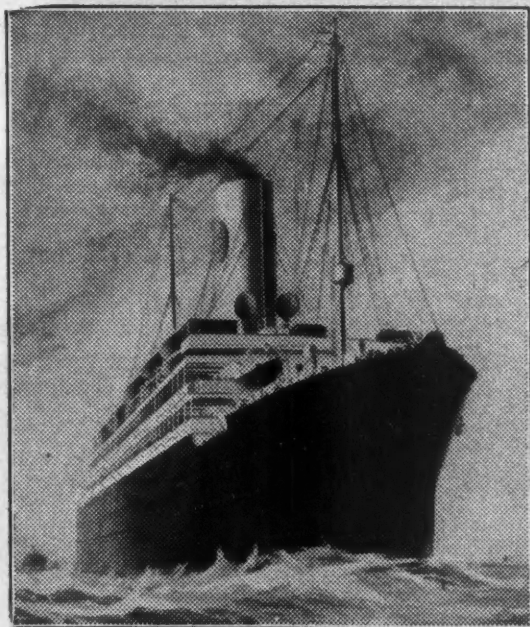
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